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portant ones, are carelessly repeated. The facetious passages are often cheap and clumsy and quite unworthy of the general level of the work. In general the form of the book is not sufficiently removed from that of the class-room lectures in which it first existed. It is unfortunate that in the many references to the social status of authors Professor Wendell has not always made it manifest that he mentions this matter merely for what light it may throw on the historical development of the literature, and not as a matter of any intrinsic consequence in that republic of letters where a palace is nothing, and a garret is nothing, but only the gift of genius from the Almighty.

After all has been said by way of adverse criticism, the fact remains that this *Literary History of America* is a fresh and original piece of work. It will doubtless strike some as cold and unsympathetic. But there is no need that all literary criticism should be emotionally sympathetic; it is even better that some should not be. There is, besides, such a thing as intellectual sympathy, and that is what we have here. The book as a whole is not rapturous and is not meant to be; in the case of several authors it is apparent, furthermore, that the historian does not find them especially congenial; but he is sincerely interested in the intellectual problems of American literature, particularly in the relations of it to the historical development of the entire English-speaking race. These problems are legitimate and interesting; and the book is so well done that it provokes the wish that in certain respects it had been done somewhat better.

WALTER C. BRONSON.

History and General Description of New France. By Rev. P. F. X. DE CHARLEVOIX, S.J. Translated from the Original Edition and edited with Notes by Dr. JOHN GILMARY SHEA, with a new Memoir and Bibliography of the Translator by Noah Farnham Morrison. In six volumes. Vol. I. (New York: Francis P. Harper. 1900. Pp. 286.)

ANYTHING relating to the Jesuits in North America finds favor just now with the publishers. The great edition of the *Relations* is about completed and this re-issue of Charlevoix is obviously intended to be placed side by side with the magnificent monument which Mr. Thwaites has reared for himself as editor. The edition, like that of the *Relations*, is limited to seven hundred and fifty copies. It may perhaps be doubted whether the work of the Jesuits is not in danger of being unduly magnified. Yet the historical student is not the one to complain of excess of light.

Charlevoix was pre-eminently the scholarly Jesuit of the first half of the eighteenth century. In 1720 he was sent out to New France to inspect the Jesuit missions. He went through the interior of the country, and then down the Mississippi to its mouth. He also visited San Domingo. About two years he thus spent in America, and in 1722 he re-

turned to Europe to pass the remaining half of life in various houses of the Jesuit order. He had access to valuable sources of information which he used with great industry, if not always with good judgment. To write the history of the New World became his ambition. Besides an account of New France, he wrote histories of San Domingo and of the famous Jesuit mission in Paraguay, which he depicts as a concrete realization of More's Utopia. Perhaps his history of Japan marks a survival still in the eighteenth century of the conceptions that associated America with the far East. Charlevoix's *New France* is of great value, though of course he is only a secondary authority for the greater part of the period which he covers. Considering the age he is fairly free from party passion, but he holds always a brief for the Jesuit order. He was too much the man of the world to have the simple credulity of some of his brethren, and his skilful sifting of authorities is an anticipation of the better historical work of our own day. Parkman however charged him with carelessness. He is sometimes prolix. This fault is more especially in evidence in the work on New France, yet it is a sound bit of history. He wrote in 1743, just before the first of the two wars broke out in which France's power in North America was overthrown, and it is pathetic to remember that he died in 1761, just when his country, whose colonizing efforts he had studied with such minute care, was overwhelmed by disaster in the new world. His book attracted immediate attention. Both German and English editions soon appeared, so that Dr. Shea had before him pioneers in the work of translation. Dr. Shea himself is too well and too honorably known as an historical scholar of the first rank for any tribute to his memory here. The memoir prefixed to this edition is no adequate recognition of his fame—the bibliography alone having any real value.

There is danger in reprinting a translation such as this with the translator's original notes unchanged. Dr. Shea wrote more than thirty years ago. Since that time a whole generation of scholars has worked upon the history of European effort in North America. The best of Parkman's work has been completed. Mr. Justin Winsor's great history has appeared. M. de Rochemonteix has given us his history of the Jesuits, and the band of enquirers into the early history of European discovery, among whom M. Harrissee stands pre-eminent, have added enormously to our knowledge. Not only therefore, in this edition, is Charlevoix himself out of date; so also is his editor and translator, and no hint is given of the new sources of information.

So much we may say by way of criticism; yet we are glad to have this handsome edition of Charlevoix with its clear type and broad margins. Dr. Shea printed his works in editions often absurdly small, and they are, therefore, scarce. This first volume contains Charlevoix's chronological tables of the history of New France down to 1743, the time of writing; his list of authors consulted (for the time remarkably full); and the first three books of his *History*. These cover the early efforts of France in the St. Lawrence valley, the history of the French colonies in Brazil and Florida which ended in such complete disaster, and the story of the first

settlement in Acadia or Nova Scotia, until its destruction by the English from Virginia. Since Dr. Shea wrote much new material has been discovered relating to the Huguenot settlement in Florida. Fewer, but still some, new documents have also been found shedding light upon early French effort in Nova Scotia and on the St. Lawrence. In so sumptuous an edition some attempt, we must repeat, ought to have been made to bring the notes up to the level of present-day scholarship.

The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania. A Study of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch. By OSCAR KUHN. (New York: Henry Holt and Co. 1901. Pp. 268.)

The Germans in Colonial Times. By LUCY FORNEY BITTINGER. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1901. Pp. 314.)

It is unfortunate that the history of the Pennsylvania Germans has reached the English-speaking public, for the most part, in the form of *sketches* written by laymen or laywomen who either did not know the subject, or did not understand the art of bookmaking. Attention was directed to this in the review of Cobb's *Story of the Palatines* (AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, III. 553) but since that time even more flagrant illustrations of superficial treatment of the subject have been furnished in Beidelman's *The Story of the Pennsylvania Germans*, Easton, 1898, and in Lucy Forney Bittinger's *The Germans in Colonial Times*. It can not be said, of course, of all, or even most of the writers who have contributed to the *Annual Reports* of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland or to the *Proceedings* of the Pennsylvania German Society, that they are trained historians, but this must be said to their credit: first, that they restrict themselves to brief periods or to definite and more or less local problems; second, that they actually collect new material and treat the matter on their own account; third, they subject their results to editorial committees for revision. In this way useful results have been obtained for both of these publications. A good instance of this kind of commendable amateur work is Hermann Schuhricht's *History of the German Element in Virginia* (eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth *Annual Reports* of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, 1897-1900).

The work of Miss Bittinger is a narrative of the chief episodes of the history of the Germans in this country in the colonial epoch. The story is loosely thrown together, following in the main the general plan of the older German books, which took their cue from Franz Löher's *Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika* (Cincinnati and Leipzig, 1847). The work is a hasty compilation, made after a brief study into the literature of the subject, but is in no sense a scientific contribution to the history of the Germans in America. The sources consulted are mentioned at the end of the book, but without any apparent reference to their order of importance or publication. This bibliography is limited almost ex-